Ø

Established 1863.

Hackley

603 E. Broad Street.

Voice of People

___ON___

Current Topics.

Tie Up the Dogs.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I am glad to see so much interest in the Willeroy dog bill, and sincerely hope it will become a law, provided it is so drawn as to make it effective. I keep from ten to fifteen setters, and I never allow them to run at large. I have a yard containing an eighth of an acre, with a seven-foot wire fence around it, and a good kennel in the middle. The advantages are many, it takes less feed to keep them. You know where your dog is when you want him, and he is not likely to be killed by your neighbor for stealing. The dog tax haw protects sheep only, and the destruction of poultry, not to mention game, by stray dogs during the year is immense. I know the women of Virginia will hait this law with delight.

Hanover county, Feb. 10th.

A Gallant Soldier.

The Dog Law.

Walker's Ford, Va., Feb. 9, 1904.

A Woman's View of Cleanliness.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Editor of The Times-Disputch:

Richmonds Va.

Piano Co.

Chase-

Your

Consid-

The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1904.

The Hartford Convention.

The convention in Hartford last week of the American Road Makers' Association was a notable event. Distinguished men from all parts of the country were present and a number of practical addresses were made on the subject of road

The first speaker was United States Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, who w so industriously advocating national aid in the good roads movement. He was received with great applause, and spoke strongly in favor of the passage by Congress of a bill granting national aid for improved highways.

The next speaker was Mr. Horatio S. Earle, highway commissioner of the State of Michigan. In speaking of national aid for highways improvements, he said that it was as constitutional for the government to make appropriations for highways as it was for it to pay out money for roadways and in giving grants to hallroads. Over \$400,000,000 has been expended in improving waterways and had nided railways to the extent of \$136,and in addition had donated to railroads 196,000,000 acres of the public domain. The money for the vast expenditure was obtained from the internal revenue and tariff taxes. He urged that the government should pay something from these taxes for the making of high-

Mr. Earle was followed by Mr. Martin Dedge, director in the office of Public Road Inquiries in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In part he

"Many people are alarmed in consequence of the concentration of wealth and population in the great cities of our nation, but few seem to appreciate the effect this, has in the rural districts. It is doubtful whether anything can be properly done to interfere with the great economic law that makes for concentration of numbers, wealth and power in the great cities, because there is a real gain in the wages of labor and the provailing system; but something can be properly done to offset the correlative loss which has fallen on the rural districts by reason of the great change in the wealth and population which manifested that the state which has tallen to the rural districts by reason of the great change in the wealth and population which manifested that the state which has a propertion. loss which has fallen on the rural districts by reason of the great change in the wealth and population which manifested itself within the last generation. One of the chief cornerstones on which every great city is founded is cheap transportation; not only cheap transportation for long distances over both land and water, by means of which the food products and the materials for manufacture can be concentrated with but little cost, but cheap transportation in the cites themselves by reason of paved streets and vehicles propelled by inanimate power. The country districts lack this mportant element—that is to say, cheap transportation—to a great extent. The vehicle propelled by hinal power proceeding over a common country road is about as expensive a means of transportation now as it was fifty or one hundred years ago, and it still cests by that means for passengers ton cents a mile and for freight twenty-five cents a ton a mile."

It is the contention of this paper, as our readers know, that good country roads will do more than any other agency to decentralize the population; to relieve the cities of their congestion, and to distribute the people more evenly throughout the rural districts. The arguments in favor of public roads are so many and so powerful that it is hard to know where to stop, when one has begun. But from the standpoint of government it seems to us that this is a sufficient reason for government aid in road construction. It is in the interest of government that the population be well proportioned throughout the rural districts, and, as we have before pointed out, it is clearly in the interest of Democracy that such a condition should exist. the rural districts to bear the entire cost of making good roads. It is a burden which the whole people should bear, and there should be co-operation between the national government, the several State governments, and the several counties

To-morrow we shall refer to what was said at the Hartford convention about State aid to country roads. In the meanwe urge our readers throughout the State of Virginia to write to their representatives in the Legislature, especially the members of the Senate, and ask them to use their best endeavor to get a State road law enacted at this session If there is to be national aid, Virginia should put herself in position to receive it. It can certainly do no harm to have a general road law, and we should have at the earliest possible moment.

Municipal Election.

The next municipal election takes place here on the second Tuesday in

The Mayor, members of the Common Council and those members of the Board of Aldermen, whose terms of office ex- in the Southwest, and people in the South-

pire September 1, 1904, are to be elected

by the people then.

The Mayor and members of the Board Aldermen are to be elected for four years, and the members of the Common Council for two years.

"When" the Democratic primary elecon shall take place must be decided by the City Democratic Committee, but the present law requires that whenover held it shall be a "legal primary"that is, that fraud perpetrated at such a primary shall be punishable just as if perpetrated at a regular election.

There is no law compelling any political party to make its nominations by primary elections, but if a primary be determined upon by their authorities it is safeguarded by precisely the same provisions and penalties as refer to a regular election. Moreover, the expenses of holding such a primary will be paid by the city.

It may be that some further legislation is desirable, if not necessary, to prescribe how this money shall be paid out, but the act is clear in stating "the cost of conducting elections under this chapter shall be paid by the countles and cities respectively." See Sec. 122, page 033, Acts of Assembly, 1903-'04.

There are one or more bills before the Legislature at this time proposing addtional legislation on the subject of primaries, but it is improbable that any action will be taken removing primaries from the protection of the law. Public sentiment seems to be overwhelming in favor of purifying and protecting them in every way possible.

Death of Mr. Hanna.

There will be many regrets at the death of Mr. Hanna. He was not of the highest type of the American man of affairs and senator, but that he had some admirable qualities none can doubt. In the presi dential campaign of 1896 he was the target for many fierce attacks, but since then he had arrived at a point where he enjoyed a large measure of personal and political popularity.

There were thousands of Republicans who looked upon him as preferable to Mr. Roosevelt as a presidential nominee and though he had said positively he was not a candidate, doubtless he had a lingering hope that the future would favor him some way. Certainly, he was very well thought of by a large section of the Northern and Western business community, and he had much endeared himself to the labor vote by the interest he took in their affairs.

Mr. Hanna was born in New Lisbon Ohlo, in 1837, and with his father removed to Cleveland in 1852. He was educated in the common schools of the latter city father was at the head of a great wholesale grocery house, and after his death the son represented that interest in the firm for some years and until 1857, There after we find him engaged in the coal and iron business, in the Lake carrying trade and in shipbuilding. He was also president and director of banks and street railway companies. He appeared in the National Republican Convention in 1884. 1888 and 1896. In 1896 he was elected chairman of the National Republican Committee, and a little later was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Bushnell, succeeding John Sherman, who had gone into Mr McKinley's Cabinet; since then he had been re-elected by the Legislature as his term expired.

Mr. Hanna was unquestionably a man of great shrewdness and business capacity, and some of these methods he applied to politics. He rarely failed in what he undertook, and he was known as a leader who could raise and was will ing to spend large sums of money in his campaigns. His devotion to Mr. McKinley was great and, we believe, disinter ested, though the political fortunes of the two were joined for many years.

Indeed, Mr. Hanna had a very enviable reputation for loyalty to his friends and for liberal dealing with his fellow-men. He was the subject of endless jests and cartoons on the part of the newspaper men, yet was well liked by the fraternity. He was very approachable and cheery, and was one of the noteworthy figures in public life in Washington. His dis tinction, however, will rest not so much upon his senatorial career as upon his as party chairman.

He went into the campaign to win, and he did not hesitate to use the means at his command to insure success. During the campaign of 1896 and at its close he was the most cordially hated Republican in the United States. But since then there has been a great change in senti-The people generally feel very genuine regret at his untimely taking off.

Virginia's Needs.

Continuing our remarks of Sunday on "Old and New Settlers," we would say that the trouble in Virginia is that our own people do not know as much as they should know about the resources and advantages of the several parts of the State. Virginia is a large State and covers an immense area. We have the Tidewater section, the Southside, the Piedmont, the Valley, and the Southwest. Each section is almost a commonwealth within itself, and from time immemorial there have been sectional lines. The people of one section, in many instances, know very little about conditions in other sections and in some instances, doubtless, they know more about conditions in other States than they know about conditions in the remote sections of their

For these reasons it is necessary for Virginia to advertise herself to her own people, and this fact should be considered when we take steps toward advertising ourselves abroad. This empha sizes the need for a first-class hand-book of Virginia, in which the advantages in the various parts of the State may be set forth. Let the people of the Tidewater know all about the Southwest, and let the people of the Southwest know all about the Tidewater, and so on throughout the entire State; let the people of one section know all about conditions in all sections of the State, and then there may be an exchange of advantages to the people in Tidewater who could do better

and people in the Valley who could do better in the Southside, and people in Southside who could do better in the Valley. At any rate, it is the duty of Virginians, and clearly in their interest,

to know all about their own State. But the hand-book will not do it all. We ought to have industrial conventions Virginia from time to time, attended by large and representative delegations from all sections, and much time should be devoted to the study of conditions in all parts of Virginia; delegations from each section should come prepared to tell of their advantages and or their needs, and there should be a general interchange of views and suggestions. conventions would be in a high degree educational and profitable. To all such conventions we should invite representatives from other States to hear the discussions and participate in them. Especially should we invite Virginians who have removed to other States to come home upon such occasions and listen to the addresses which should be made and see if they would not find it desirable to return to their native State end spend their remaining days here. We respectfully commend these suggestions to the Virginia Real Estate As-

A Sensible Preacher. On Sunday last a colored preacher in Richmond made a sensible talk to his congregation on the Roanoko outrage, 'At the most critical and trying stage of our progress," he said, "here has occurred a most damaging crime comnilted by one of our own race, though ignorant and irresponsible he be, yet the penuity of his deeds is visited upon the entire negro race."

That is the exact truth, and that is the truth which this paper has for so long a time been trying to impress upon the better class, of colored people. The sins of the vicious are visited upon the whole race. More than that, by reason of these oft-repeated crimes every man with a black skin is more or less under suspicion. The whites do not know what negro man to trust. Of course, they do not believe that all colored men, or even a majority of them, are capable of this infamous crime; at the same time they are more or less afraid of overy black man in the neighborhood.

It is for this reason, if for no other, that the respectable blacks in all communities must frown upon the scoundreis who prowl around with deviltry in their hearts; must do all in their powe to restrain them, and must, in all instances, when they have committed crime, aid the authorities in bringing

them to justice. That the respectable colored people of every community may do a great deal in curbing and restraining the vicious element goes without saying, and they are not alive to their own interests if they fall to take such action as they may. The colored preacher from whom we have quoted is on the right track, and all colored preachers should preach on the same subject, and all respectable colored people should hold meetings and form organizations, and do everything possible to put a stop to this unpardon-

Now for Farmville.

As it has now been practically decided not to take any definite action during the present session of the General Assembly on the proposition to establish a new normal school, we sincerely hope that the members generally will turn their attention to the school at Farmivile. Virsuch a school should be established as soon as practicable. But the first thing to the first class normal schools of the tively small sum to do this, and there ought not to be any hesitation on the part of the General Assembly, if the money can be obtained without emparrassment to the State's finances,

The fact should be kept well in mind that this is the only State institution for the higher education of women, and that It is the school in which the eachers for the public schools are being trained. We cannot afford to stint that school. The people of Virginia at large, certainly those of them who set a proper estimate upon the value of good teachers, are in favor of a liberal policy toward the Farmville normal. It is certainly good sense and good economy to attend to the kindly towards Mr. Hanna, and there is pressing needs of that school before we begin to build another.

Of 300 fire-proof safes that have been taken from the ruins and opened in Baltimore so far, all but two were found to have given complete protection to their contents. In these two cases it is thought the loss was due to the fact that the safes were opened while yet too hot, "and the entrance of the air resulted in spontaneous combustion." More than 2,000 safes are yet to be recovered.

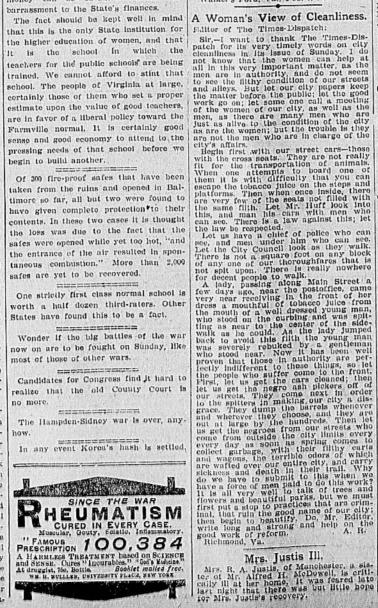
One strictly first class normal school is worth a hulf dozen third-raters. Other States have found this to be a fact,

Wonder if the big battles of the war now on are to be fought on Sunday, like most of those of other wars.

Candidates for Congress find it hard to realize that the old County Court is

The Hampden-Sidney war is over, any-

In any event Koren's hash is settled,



Bros. Favorite **Pianos** Worthy of

EXCEPTIONS OVERRULED

North Carolina Corporation Commission Issues Order to the Coast Line Road.

MR. BRYAN IS TO LECTURE

He Has Not Large Political Following in Raleigh, But Many, Wish to Hear Him.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15 .- The North Carolina Corporation Commission has issued an order overruling the exceptions Atlantic Coast Line to the order of the commission for schodule connecand Southern Railway at Selma. The order overruling, the exceptions declares that the facilities given heretofore by the Coast Line should not be essened; that the connection furnished passengers by means of the Washington ranch, the Norfolk and Carolina branch, Plymouth branch and the Nashville branch, with train No. 135, Southern Railway train at Selma, and also for all points between Rocky Mount and Selma for nearly ten years should be restored that if this cannot be done by the At lantic Coast Line train No. 39 from Richmond as formerly, on account of this train being heavier, and on account of ncrease of its business between Richmond and Selma, which necessitates longer stops, then the connection must be made by extending the run of either the Spring Hope-Rocky Mount or the Plymouth-Rocky Mount train from Rocky Mount to Selma to connect with the Southern train, or else run an extra train from Rocky Mount to Selma for

e Atlantic Coast Line has ten days

The Atlantic Coast Line has ten days in which to comply with the order or appeal to the courts.

The Kinston Benevolent Enterprise Company, of Kinston, was chartered this morning with \$10,000 capital, having authority to buy and sell real estate, operate machine shops and factories of various kinds. It is gotten up by about fifty colored people for the purpose of furnishing employment for members of their race.

Editor of The Times-Disputch:

Sir,—I recently clipped the following from a newspaper:

"Edward F. Jones, of Binghamton, N. Y., colonel of the old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who is now in Washington, addressed the following letter to-day to Mayor McLene:

"With a vivid recollection of a warm reception given to me on the 19th or April, 18si, by the people of Baitimore, I take pleasure in enclosing my check for \$100, which please place in your relief 10th. The meeting of the North Carolina S cloiv of the Cincinnati, which was to have been held in Wilmington on February 22d, will be held in Raleigh, instead, on the same date. This change is made necessary by the fact that fuite a number of members who expected to attend this year will be prevented from doing so, and a quorum can be more easily secured in Raleigh owing to the number of members residing quere.

W. A. Stewart has been appointed receiver for the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Dunn, which closed its doors last week on account of not being able to meet the demands of its depositors. It was at first announced that the bank "With a vivid recollection of a reception given to me on the 19th of April, 18th, by the people of Baltimore, I take pleasure in enclosing my check for \$100\$, which please place in your relief fund."

This only goes to prove that the colonel is made of the right timber, and should be a citizen of the Old Dominion, so that when he is, pounded up and gathered in "the spirits of the brave would watch over his grave, and weep, weep, weep."

C. E. D.

to meet the demands of its depositors. It was at first announced that the bank would have resources enough available to pay all depositors in full, but fuller investigation indicates that they will fall considerably short, especially owing to the fact that the bank has gotten on its hands considerable practically worthless considerable practically worthless

Editor of The Timea-Dispatch:

Sir.—Your editorial on the Gravely bill was both timely and conservative, and it no doubt found lodgment in the heart of every true farmer in Virginia who had the pleasure of reading it.

At almost every session of the General Assembly since the war the progressive farmers of Virginia have made an earnest appeal for the protection of sheep husbandry in the State and the externiliation of the worthless cur, in order that they might enjoy to the fullest extent the handsome remuneration accruing from a general participation, in the most profitable industry known to agriculture. Not until the last Legislature assembled and the Matthews bill was passed for their protection, did the farmers begin to see the silver liming to the folious which had hovered over them for so many years past. They accepted the Matthews bill in good faith, prepared to purchase flocks of sheep, or to add to those already on hand, and with a determination characteristic of them seabout to build up the waste places on their native soils. Please imagine, if you can, their consternation when they read in The Times-Dispatch several days ago of the engrossment of the Gravely bill, which practically destroys the best features of the Matthews bill, in the House of Delegates.

CHARLES F. BUTTON.

Walker's Ford, Va., Feb. 3, 1994. hands considerable practically worthless securities and other paper.

BRYAN COMING.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the coming of Hon. William Jennings Bryan to this city on February 22d to lecture under the auspices of the A. and M. College Athletic Association. While he has very few political followers here there are many who want to see

While he has very few political followers here, there are many who want to see and hear him again since his European trip.

While the place of the 1904 session of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly has not been officially announced, a member of the committee of three having the selection of the place says Morchead City time for the meeting.
The North Carolina Agricultural De-

partment has purchased several parcels of land adjoining the lands of the A. and

RETURNS TO

Charles Lincoln Smith Arrives in City To-day.

REMAINS ALL OF THE WEEK

Comes Here From Norfolk, and, Before Leav-ing for New York, Will Receive at His Form-er Parlors in Murphy's Hotel Annex.

After an absence from the city, Charles Lincoln Smith, the renowned New York optomitist, arrived yesterday from Nortolk, where he has been engaged on some spe

where he has been engaged on some special work, and has resumed the suite formerly occupied by him at Murphy's Hotel Annex.

During this week, prior to his return to New York city, he will receive and give free consultation and examination. If you have blurring dizziness, neuralgia, headache, spots before the eyes, inflammations, winking, trembling spells, cataract, burning and smarting of the eyes, various nervous and brain affections, entailing not only positive injury to the sight, but untold misery, call immediately. mediately.



Mrs. Justis III.

Mrs. R. A. Justis, of Manchester, a sister of Mr. Alfred H. McDowell, is critically ill at her bome, it was feared late last night that there was but little hope for Mrs. Justis's recovery.

Charles Lincoln Smith, the famous New York optician, is at Murphy's Hotel Annex, private rooms Nos. 120, 125 and 125. Consultation absolutely free this week. Eighth Street entrance. Take elevator. Office hours: 19 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Cakes ROYAL Baking Powder

Buckwheat

Are delicious and wholesome - a perfect cold weather breakfast food.

Made in the morning; no yeast, no "setting" over night; never sour, never cause in-

To make a perfect buckwheat cake, and a thousand other dainty dishes, see the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook." Mailed free to any address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

splendid \$50,000 agricultural building for the college. Work is to begin in the early

SMALLEST MAN IN NORTH CAROLINA DEAD

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. 10.— Ebenezer Chambers a native of Iredell county, died suddenly of heart trouble last night, aged seventy-saven years. De-ceased was one of the three midgets, sons of the late Herry Chambers, of Iredell county, the other two having ded several years ago. Mr. Chambers was only forty-eight inches tall and weighed seventy-eight pounds. The de-ceased was in perfect health until his death. The remains were shipped to Ire-dell county this afternoon for interment.

Dr. De Schweinitz Dead.

Dr. De Schweinitz Dead.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. 15.—Private telegrams received here this afternoon from Washington. D. C., stated that Dr. Emil De Schweinitz died in that city to-day. He was a son of the late Bishop E. A. De Schweinitz, who was principal of Balem Femále College for several years, and bishop of the Southern province of the Moravian Church. The remains will be brought here and interred in the Moravian grave yard, where the father and mother were burled.

Judge Allen, who is holding court here.

buried.

Judge Allen, who is holding court here, decided to-day that the \$2,000 tax levied upon the trading stamp company by the Winston aldermen, was unconstitutional. The company will now open a store here.

Washington's Birthday on Church Hill.

Church Hill.

For The Times-Dispatch.)

The Virginia Sons of the American Revolution intend to celebrate the 22d of February at 8:20 in the evening on Church Hill, Richmond, in view of its notable historic associations. In the commodious quarters of "The Virginia Club." in the Von Lew mansion, they will give a sociable oyster supper and smoker, with appropriate "condiments," to which all their members, resident and non-resident, will be cordually invited. There will also be some invited guests and representatives of the daily press will be gladly welcomed.

If the weather be auspicious, a proposi-tion will be made to display their rever-ence and patriotism by forming a proces-sion of those present and marching around old St. John's Church, in honor of the procession may even enter the sacred rediffer.

the procession may even enter the sacred ediffice.

In order that it may be seen how suitable and proper such a proceeding will be, it should be borne in mind that the seal of the Virginia S. A. R. has on it profiles of the grand Revolutionary triumvirate, Henry, Jefferson and Washington, Henry is "Vox, 165;" because he then, a decade before the declaration of independence, sounded the toesin by his falmous resolutions.

Jefferson is "Penna., 1765," because he wrote that great charter of liberty; Washington is "Gladius, 1751," because his sword was then finully triumphant at yorktown.

Dividing the wards of the city into election preclicates and establishing for citylengthese and alleys.

Fire in Henderson.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

HENDBERSON, N. C., Feb. 15.—Yester-day morning about 10 o'clock the handsome residence of Mrs. Walter Harris, on Garnett Street, caught on fire and was badly wrecked. The furniture was badly damaged in its removal. Insurance about \$1,600.

his sword was then made at Yorktown.

The eloquence of Henry, which made the reluctant speaker of the House of Burgesses turn in his chair, afterwards awoke the echoes of venerable St. John's and aroused his fellow-countrymen to "liberty or death."

Therefore, let this nocturnal honor to his memory be then and there offered, his memory be then and there offered.

CAMPAIGN OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

First Meeting Held Last Night at Denny Street Church,

Salcon League campeign in Richmond was held last night in the Denny Street Mothodist Church, of Fuiton. The atten-dance was rather small, but is expected to be larger at the coming gatherings. The addresses last night were delivered The addresses last night were delivered by the Rev. James Cannon, Jr., president of the Anti-Saloon League, and the Rev. J. W. West, field secretary. The Rev. James E. Cook, of Hoge Memorial, presided. The addresses were temperate and conservative. Nothing was said about prohibition or local option. It was stated to be the purpose of the league to secure the enforcement of the present whiskey laws and to stand behind the public officials who are willing to do this. To this end the temperance element in the entire city will be organized. Cards were distributed, to be signed by those who wished to become members of the brench league to be organized in Marshall Ward.

branch league to be organized in answall Ward.

It is the purpose of the league to enter organizations in overy ward, and also to form a central city league. Meetings and railies will be ned during the next six wocks. The meeting to-night will be at the Third Christian Church. The programma will be as tollows:

7:45 P. M. devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. J. E. Cook: 8 P. M., address, 'Our Relation to the Saloon, Keeper,' Rev. W. R. L. Smith, D. D.; S.29 P. M., address, 'Forces For Us in the Conflict.' Dr. Gordon B. Moore, superintendent; 8:50 P. M., business; P. P. M., benediction.

APPROVED BY THE MAYOR

His Honor Has Not Yet Disposed of the Bond Issue Ordinance.

MAY SIGN IT LATER

Large Batch of Ordinances, Including Several Charter Changes.

Mayor Taylor yesterday returned to City Clerk Ben T. August with his apresolutions recently adopted by the Counmeasure providing for the issue of \$600,000 of bonds with which to return the morey recently borrowed from the Merchants Bank on ninety days' time. His Honor is giving this matter further consideraand will likely return it to the

clerk in a few days.

The list embraces the following meas-

Fixing the pay of the Police Justice at \$2,490

per annum.
Dividing the wards of the city into election precincts and establishing the voting places.
A parse number of ordinances were approved which had for their object the improvement of various structs and alieys.

Ment a box in the strong fire and burglar proof vault of The State Bank of Vir-ginia. Charges moderate,



Is ANXIOUS for a perfect piano. Why not, for her sake and the Children's, purchase a Perfect STIEFF? You can afford it. A FEW dollars monthly for a life-time investment that will add more genuine happiness to your homethan anything else you could possibly do, THE STIEFF.

"THE MU ICIAN'S IDOL."

The first meeting of the projected Anti-